

# Ojibwe dialects

The Ojibwe language is spoken in a series of dialects occupying adjacent territories, forming a language complex in which mutual intelligibility between adjacent dialects may be comparatively high but declines between some non-adjacent dialects. Mutual intelligibility between some non-adjacent dialects, notably [Ottawa](#), [Severn Ojibwe](#), and [Algonquin](#), is low enough that they could be considered distinct languages. There is no single dialect that is considered the most prestigious or most prominent, and no standard writing system that covers all dialects. The relative autonomy of the regional dialects of Ojibwe is associated with an absence of linguistic or political unity among Ojibwe-speaking groups.

The general name for the language in Ojibwe is /anɪʃɪna:pe:mowɪn/, written in one common orthography as **Anishinaabemowin** and as አᓂᔑᓈᐯᒧᐎᓌ in 'Eastern' syllabics, with local pronunciation and spelling variants, and in some cases distinctive local names for particular dialects. The dialects of Ojibwe are spoken in [Canada](#) from western [Québec](#), through [Ontario](#), [Manitoba](#) and parts of [Saskatchewan](#), with outlying communities in [Alberta](#) and [British Columbia](#),<sup>[1][2]</sup> and in the [United States](#) from [Michigan](#) through [Wisconsin](#) and [Minnesota](#), with a number of communities in [North Dakota](#) and [Montana](#), as well as migrant groups in [Kansas](#) and [Oklahoma](#).<sup>[2][3]</sup> The dialects of Ojibwe are divided into distinctive northern and southern groups, with intervening transition dialects that have a mixture of features from the adjacent dialects.

This article lays out the general structure of Ojibwe dialectology, with links to separate articles on each dialect. The [Potawatomi language](#) is closely related to Ojibwe; information is at [Ojibwe language: Relationship of Ojibwe and Potawatomi](#). An Ojibwe pidgin language is discussed at [Ojibwe language: Broken Oggibbeway](#), and the use of various dialects of Ojibwe as [lingua franca](#) is at [Ojibwe language: Lingua franca](#). Ojibwe borrowed words are found in [Menominee](#) and [Michif](#); for discussion see [Ojibwe language: Ojibwe influence on other languages](#).

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## Classification

The recognized dialects of Ojibwe are spoken in the region surrounding the [Great Lakes](#), in [Ontario](#), [Minnesota](#), [Wisconsin](#), and [Michigan](#), with other groups of speakers in western [Québec](#) in the area along the [Québec-Ontario border](#), [Manitoba](#), [Saskatchewan](#), and a few communities in [Alberta](#), [North Dakota](#), [Montana](#), [British Columbia](#), [Oklahoma](#) and [Kansas](#).<sup>[5]</sup> While there is some variation in the classification of Ojibwe dialects, at a minimum the following are recognized, proceeding west to east: [Western Ojibwe \(Saulteaux\)](#), [Southwestern Ojibwe \(Chippewa\)](#), [Northwestern Ojibwe](#), [Severn Ojibwe \(Oji-Cree\)](#), [Ottawa \(Odawa\)](#), [Eastern Ojibwe](#), and [Algonquin](#). Field research conducted in the 1980s and 1990s led to the recognition of several other dialects: (a) Berens Ojibwe along the [Berens River](#) in northwestern Ontario, to be distinguished from Northwestern Ojibwe; (b) Border Lakes Ojibwe, in western Ontario in the area bounded by the borders of Ontario, Manitoba, and Minnesota; (c) North of (Lake) Superior; and (d) Nipissing. Some sources recognize a [Central Ojibwe](#) dialect,<sup>[5][6]</sup> covering approximately the same territory as North of (Lake) Superior and Nipissing. In this article the analysis in which Central Ojibwe is not recognized is accepted.<sup>[7]</sup>



The subgrouping of Ojibwe dialects based on lexical innovations and mutual intelligibility (rather than morphology or pronunciation). EOj = Eastern Ojibwe; SWOj = Southwestern Ojibwe; COj = Central Ojibwe; NWOj = North(western) Ojibwe.<sup>[4]</sup>

Two analyses of the relationships between the Ojibwe dialects are in agreement on the assignment of the strongly differentiated Ottawa dialect to a separate subgroup, and the assignment of Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin to another subgroup, and differ primarily with respect to the relationships between the less strongly differentiated dialects. Rhodes and Todd recognize several different dialectal subgroupings within Ojibwe: (a) Ottawa; (b) Severn and Algonquin; (c) a third subgroup which is further divided into (i) a subgrouping of Northwestern Ojibwe and Saulteaux, and a subgrouping consisting of Eastern Ojibwe and a further subgrouping comprising Southwestern Ojibwe and Central Ojibwe (see figure, this section).<sup>[8]</sup>

Valentine has proposed that Ojibwe dialects are divided into three groups: a northern tier consisting of Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin; a southern tier consisting of "Odawa, Chippewa, Eastern Ojibwe, the Ojibwe of the Border Lakes region between Minnesota and Ontario, and Saulteaux; and third, a transitional zone between these two polar groups, in which there is a mixture of northern and southern features."<sup>[9]</sup> In this article the classification proposed by Valentine is utilized for the classification and subgrouping of Ojibwe dialects.

The distinction between the northern and southern dialect groupings is argued to "align to some extent with traditional subsistence patterns, in that the southern groups typically harvested maple sugar and wild rice, allowing for population aggregations that promoted such social institutions as medicine societies and totemic clan structures."<sup>[10]</sup> Similarly, northern groups have made most extensive use of northern "waterways that flow into James and Hudson Bays, while southern groups were situated on the Great Lakes, Huron and Superior."<sup>[10]</sup>

Ojibwe dialects are distinguished by features of phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Some dialects, most notably Severn Ojibwe, Algonquin, and Ottawa are characterized by many distinct features; such extensive differentiation is associated with lengthy "periods of isolation from other varieties of Ojibwe".<sup>[11]</sup> Dialects that are adjacent to strongly differentiated dialects may show a mixture of transitional features.<sup>[12]</sup> For example, the Border Lakes dialect is not strongly distinguished from the adjacent Western Ojibwe (Saulteaux) and Southwestern Ojibwe (Chippewa) dialects, and is characterized by the "grading of a few minor features."<sup>[13]</sup>

In some situations there is a mismatch between speakers' self-designations and what is supported by linguistic data.<sup>[14]</sup> For example, the communities at Golden Lake, Ontario and Maniwaki, Quebec are described by speakers at those locations as members of the Algonquin dialect, although linguistically both are distinct from the clearly Algonquin communities north of those locations, and are assigned to the Nipissing dialect.<sup>[15]</sup>

The degree of mutually intelligibility between nonadjacent dialects of Ojibwe varies considerably; recent research has helped to show the extent of the distance between Ottawa and the maximally different Severn Ojibwe dialect spoken in northwestern Ontario.<sup>[16]</sup> Because the dialects of Ojibwe are at least partly mutually intelligible, Ojibwe is usually considered to be a single language with a number of dialects.<sup>[17]</sup> However, the relatively low degrees of mutual intelligibility between some nonadjacent Ojibwe dialects led to the suggestion that Ojibwe "...could be said to consist of several languages...".<sup>[18]</sup>

## **Northern dialects**

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The Northern dialects of Ojibwe are Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin; they are strongly differentiated from other dialects of Ojibwe. A set of features characterise the northern dialects, and are found to varying degrees in adjacent transition dialects.<sup>[16]</sup>

### **Severn Ojibwe**

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJS ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojs](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs)) (Severn Ojibwe)

**Severn Ojibwe**, also called **Oji-Cree** or **Northern Ojibwa**, and **Anihshininiimowin** in the language itself, is spoken in northern Ontario and northern Manitoba. Although there is a significant increment of vocabulary borrowed from several Cree dialects, Severn Ojibwe is a dialect of Ojibwe.<sup>[16]</sup> Two minor sub-dialects have been identified: Big Trout Lake, and Deer Lake, with Big Trout Lake being further subdivided into a Severn subgroup and a Winisk River subgroup.<sup>[19]</sup> Severn Ojibwe is primarily written by its speakers using the Cree syllabary.<sup>[20]</sup>

### **Algonquin**

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: ALQ ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=alq](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=alq)) (Algonquin)

The **Algonquin** dialect of Ojibwe is spoken in communities in northwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario (to be distinguished from the name of the Algonquian language family). Algonquin is spoken along the Ottawa River valley east of the Quebec-Ontario border, centered around Lake Abitibi. Recognized Algonquin communities include: Amos (Pikogan), Cadillac, Grand Lac Victoria, Hunter's Point, Kipawa (Eagle Village), Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Rapid Lake (Barriere Lake), Rapid Sept, Lac Simon, Québec, Winneway (Long Point).<sup>[21]</sup> The communities of Grand Lac Victoria (Kitcisakik) on Grand Lac Victoria and Lac Rapide on Cabonga Reservoir are within La Vérendrye Wildlife Reserve, a provincial park in Québec.

Algonquin is sometimes referred to as 'Northern Algonquin' to distinguish it from the southern communities at Golden Lake, Ontario and Maniwaki, Québec which have traditionally been grouped with Algonquin, but are here classified as belonging to the Nipissing dialect.<sup>[22]</sup>

Although speakers of Ojibwe in the community of Kitigan Zibi (also called River Desert and formerly called Maniwaki, Québec) self-identify as Algonquin, the language spoken there is Nipissing; Maniwaki speakers were among those who migrated from Oka, Québec.<sup>[16]</sup> Similarly, the nineteenth-century missionary *Grammaire de la language algonquine* ('Grammar of the Algonquin language') describes Nipissing speech.<sup>[23]</sup>

Algonquin orthography is not standardized. Some older texts were written in a French-based orthography in which the acute accent is used to indicate vowel length and the use of several consonant symbols accords with their general French values.<sup>[24]</sup> Modern Algonquin-language resources tend to use a more English-based system, in which long vowels are marked with a grave accent (or alternatively by doubling the vowel).<sup>[25]</sup>

The Nipissing dialect term omàmiwinini 'downriver people' refers to Algonquin speakers,<sup>[26]</sup><sup>[27]</sup> with the term for the language being omàmiwininimowin.<sup>[27]</sup> The general Algonquin self-designation is Anicinàbe<sup>[28]</sup> or orthographic equivalent Anishinàbe.<sup>[29]</sup>

There is support for a Western Algonquin subdialect, extending "...inland from Lake Huron and east of Lake Superior..." toward the Ontario-Québec border. Representative communities from this area include Temagami, Ontario and Biscotasing, Ontario.<sup>[30]</sup>

## **Southern dialects**

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The southern dialects are presented east to west.

## Ottawa

[Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OTW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=otw) ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=otw](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=otw)) (Ottawa)

The Ottawa dialect is spoken in southern Ontario and northern Michigan, with main communities on Manitoulin Island, Ontario; at Walpole Island, Ontario; as well as Saugeen and Cape Croker.<sup>[31]</sup> Ottawa and the neighboring Eastern Ojibwe dialect are characterized by extensive vowel Syncope, which deletes metrically weak short vowels.<sup>[16]</sup>

The most general term for the Ottawa dialect is *Nishnaabemwin*, which is also applied to Eastern Ojibwe. The term *Daawaamwin* '(speaking the) Ottawa language' is also used to refer specifically to Ottawa.<sup>[32]</sup>

Ottawa is generally written with a version of the Double vowel writing system.<sup>[33]</sup>

## Eastern Ojibwe

[Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJG](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs) ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojs](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs)) (Eastern Ojibwe)

The Eastern Ojibwe dialect is spoken east of Georgian Bay, Ontario. The main Eastern Ojibwe communities are Curve Lake, Ontario and Rama, Ontario. Eastern Ojibwe and the neighboring Ottawa dialect are characterized by extensive vowel Syncope, which deletes metrically weak short vowels.

The most general term for the Eastern Ojibwe dialect is *Nishnaabemwin*, which is also applied to Ottawa. The term *Jibwemwin* '(speaking the) Ojibwe language' is not restricted to a specific dialect; a recent Eastern Ojibwe dictionary notes that *Jibwemwin* and *Nishnaabemwin* are interchangeable.<sup>[34]</sup>

Eastern Ojibwe is generally written with a version of the Double vowel writing system.<sup>[33][35]</sup>

## Southwestern Ojibwe

[Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: CIW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ciw) ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ciw](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ciw)) (Southwestern Ojibwe ("Chippewa"))

Southwestern Ojibwe is spoken in Minnesota and Wisconsin.<sup>[36][37]</sup> This dialect is also referred in English as "Chippewa". The general Ojibwe term *Anishinaabemwin* is applied to this dialect.<sup>[38]</sup> Southwestern Ojibwe is most generally written using the Double vowel writing system.<sup>[39]</sup>

## Border Lakes

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for this dialect of Ojibwe.

Border Lakes Ojibwe is spoken in the Lake of the Woods area of Ontario near the borders of Ontario, Minnesota, and Manitoba. Although communities within the Border Lakes area have been considered part of the Saulteaux dialect,<sup>[40]</sup> current classification treats Border Lakes as a separate dialect in the Southern tier.<sup>[16]</sup> Communities identified as Border Lakes include Lac La Croix, Emo (Rainy River First Nation), and Whitefish Bay, all in Ontario.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Saulteaux

[Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs) ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojs](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs)) (Plains Ojibwe/Saulteaux ("Western Ojibwe"))

**Saulteaux** Ojibwe (also **Western Ojibwe** or **Plains Ojibwe**) is spoken in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, with an outlying group in British Columbia. The language is referred to, as written in the local orthography, *Anihšināpēmowin*, *Nahkawēwin*,<sup>[42]</sup> or *Nahkawēmowin* (as written in the local system).

The writing system commonly used for Saulteaux incorporates the Americanist phonetic symbols /š/ for /ʃ/ and /č/ for /tʃ/; marks long vowels with the macron; writes lenis consonants with voiceless symbols, and writes fortis consonants with /h/ before a lenis consonant, as in the name for the language, *Anihšināpēmowin*.

## Transition dialects

The transition dialects are listed east to west.

Nipissing communities have sometimes been classified as Eastern Ojibwe,<sup>[43][44]</sup> but other research notes that several features distinguish the dialect documented at *Kitigan Zibi* (Maniwaki) from Eastern Ojibwe material documented from the core Eastern Ojibwe communities of Curve Lake and Rama.<sup>[45]</sup>

## Nipissing

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for the Nipissing dialect of Ojibwe.

The **Nipissing** dialect of Ojibwe is spoken in the area of Lake Nipissing in Ontario. A representative community in the Nipissing dialect area is Golden Lake, although the language is moribund at that location.<sup>[46][47]</sup> Although speakers of Ojibwe in the community of *Kitigan Zibi* (also called *River Desert*) at Maniwaki, Québec self-identify as Algonquin,<sup>[48]</sup> the language spoken there is Nipissing. Maniwaki speakers were among those who migrated from Oka, Québec.<sup>[16]</sup> Similarly, the nineteenth-century missionary *Grammaire de la language algonquine* ('Grammar of the Algonquin language') describes Nipissing speech.<sup>[23]</sup>

The term *odishkwaagamii* 'those at the end of the lake' is attributed to Algonquin speakers as a term for Nipissing dialect speakers, with related *odishkwaagamii'mowin* 'Nipissing language'.<sup>[49][50]</sup> It is also cited from Ojibwe dialects other than Nipissing or Algonquin with the meaning 'Algonquin Indian', for example from Southwestern Ojibwe;<sup>[51]</sup> other sources ranging from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries cite the same form from several different Ojibwe dialects, including Ottawa.<sup>[52]</sup>

Speakers of this dialect generally use a French-based writing system.<sup>[48][53]</sup>

## North of Superior

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for the North of Superior dialect of Ojibwe.

The North of Superior dialect is spoken on the north shore of Lake Superior in the area to the west and east of Lake Nipigon. Communities include (east to west) Pic Mobert, Pic Heron, Pays Plat, Long Lac, Aroland, Rocky Bay, and Lake Helen, all in Ontario.<sup>[54]</sup>

## Berens River Ojibwe

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for the Berens River dialect of Ojibwe.

Berens River Ojibwe is spoken along the Berens River in northern Ontario. Reported communities include Pikangikum and Poplar Hill, both in Ontario.<sup>[55]</sup>

## Northwestern Ojibwe

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJB ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojb](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojb)) (Northwestern Ojibwe)

The Northwestern dialect of Ojibwe is spoken approximately from northwest of Lake Nipigon, north of the Lake of the Woods area south of the Berens River to the Manitoba border. Communities identified as Northwestern include (east to west) Armstrong, Osnaburgh House, Cat Lake, Lac Seul, Grassy Narrows, and Red Lake.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Dialect not recognized in this analysis

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## Central Ojibwe

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJC ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojc](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojc)) (Central Ojibwe)

The Central Ojibwe dialect (also known as Central Ojibwe, Ojibway) is recognized in some analyses as a dialect of Ojibwe spoken in Ontario from Lake Nipigon in the west to Lake Nipissing in the east.<sup>[44][56]</sup> In the analysis accepted in this article Central Ojibwe is not recognized; it is divided into North of (Lake) Superior and Nipissing.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Language code correspondence table

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### In literature

This article and related articles		Ethnologue			Linguasphere		Moseley <sup>[57]</sup>	
Potawatomi		pot Potawatomi			62-ADA-dc Potawatomi		Potawatomi <sup>[58]</sup>	
Northern Potawatomi					62-ADA-dha Ojibwa-Northeastern			
Southern Potawatomi					62-ADA-dh Ojibwa-Northern			
Severn Ojibwe	Eastern Big Trout	oji Ojibwa	ojs Ojibwa, Severn	Winisk River Ojibwa	62-ADA-dh Ojibwa-Northern	62-ADA-dhb Ojibwa-Northwestern	Severn Ojibwe (Oji-Cree) <sup>[60]</sup>	
	Western Big Trout			Severn River Ojibwa			Old Algonquin <sup>[61]</sup>	
	Deer Lake						Northern Algonquin <sup>[62]</sup>	
	Island Lake						Southern Algonquin (Nipissing Algonquin) <sup>[63]</sup>	
Algonquin	N/A	alq Algonquin		N/A	62-ADA-db Anissinapek		N/A	
	Northern Algonquin			Northern Algonquin (various)			Eastern Ojibwe <sup>[64]</sup>	
	Western Algonquin			Maniwaki Algonquin			Nishnaabemwin <sup>[64]</sup>	
	Maniwaki Algonquin			Nipissing Ojibwe			Ottawa/Odawa <sup>[64]</sup>	
Nipissing Ojibwe	North of Superior Ojibwe	ojc Ojibwa, Central			62-ADA-de Ojibwa-Eastern	Ojibwe <sup>[59]</sup>	N/A	
	Eastern Ojibwe						Southwestern Ojibwe (Anishinaabemowin) <sup>[65]</sup>	
	Ottawa			otw Ottawa			Saulteaux <sup>[66]</sup>	
	Chippewa-Ottawa						Saulteaux <sup>[66]</sup>	
Ojibwe	Ottawa-Ottawa	ojs Ojibwa, Severn			62-ADA-d Ojibwa+ Anissinapek		Northern Ojibwe <sup>[66]</sup>	
	Broken Oghibbeway							
	Southwestern Ojibwe							
	Saulteaux							
Ojibwe	Border Lakes Ojibwe	oji Ojibwa (cont'd)	ciw Chippewa	Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Chippewa	62-ADA-dg Ojibwa-Southwestern			
	Northwestern Ojibwe			Central Minnesota Chippewa				
	Berens River Ojibwe			Minnesota Border Chippewa				
				Red Lake Chippewa				
Ojibwe		ojw Ojibwa, Western	obj Ojibwa, Northwestern		62-ADA-df Ojibwa-Southern			
				Rainy River Ojibwa				
				Lake of the Woods Ojibwa				
				Lac Seul Ojibwa				
Ojibwe			obj Ojibwa, Northwestern	Albany River Ojibwa				
				Berens River Ojibwa				

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## In regionally specific dictionaries

This article and related articles		Ethnologue		Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa Dictionary Ojibwe People's Dictionary ( <a href="http://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/">http://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/</a> ) Anishinaabe-Ikidiowinan Dictionary ( <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20140416180729/http://www.kwayaciwin.com/node/15336">https://web.archive.org/web/20140416180729/http://www.kwayaciwin.com/node/15336</a> )		
Ojibwe	Eastern Ojibwe	Ethnologue	oig Ojibwa, Eastern	Oj: Eastern Ojibwa	R: Rama	
					CL: Curve Lake	
					(CI: Christian Island)	
	Ottawa		otw Ottawa	[unmarked] Southern Ojibwa	(CT: Chippewa of the Thames)	
					CC: Cape Croker	
	Southwestern Ojibwe		Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Chippewa	N/A (Upper Peninsula Michigan) N/A (Northeastern Wisconsin) RC: Red Cliff BR: Bad River LCO: Lac Courte Oreilles S: South Central Region ML: Mille Lacs (District 3)	W: Walpole Island	
					(KP: Kettle Point)	
					S: Sarnia	
					BC: Bay City	
					CV: Cross Village	
					M: Manitoulin	
					N/A (Grand Portage)	
					RL: Red Lake (Ponemah)	
					N/A (White Earth (North))	
					N/A (Turtle Mountain)	
					LL: Leech Lake (North)	
					BF: Bois Forte	
Border Lakes Ojibwe	Border Lakes Ojibwe	oji Ojibwa	ciw Chippewa	C: North Central Minnesota	ML: Mille Lacs (District 1 & 2)	
					WE: White Earth (Central & South)	
					FL: Fond du Lac	
					LL: Leech Lake (Central & South)	
					LL: Leech Lake (North)	
	Northwestern Ojibwe	obj Ojibwa, Northwestern	N: Northern Minnesota	BF: Bois Forte N/A (Grand Portage) RL: Red Lake (Ponemah) N/A (White Earth (North)) N/A (Turtle Mountain)	BF: Bois Forte	
					N/A (Grand Portage)	
					RL: Red Lake (Ponemah)	
					N/A (White Earth (North))	
					N/A (Turtle Mountain)	
Berens River Ojibwe	Berens River Ojibwe	obj Ojibwa, Northwestern	Rainy River Ojibwa Lake of the Woods Ojibwa Lac Seul Ojibwa Albany River Ojibwa	N: Northern Minnesota	BL: Eastern Canadian Border Lakes	
					LLC: Lac La Croix	
					NI: Nigigoonsiminikaanning	
					N/A (Western Canadian Border Lakes)	
					LS: Lac Seul	
	Berens River Ojibwe	obj Ojibwa, Northwestern	[unmarked] Northwestern Ojibwe	[English River] [Albany River] [Berens River]	Frenchman's Head	
					CL: Cat Lake	
					Os: Osnaburgh (Mishkeegogamang)	
					Slate Falls	
					Pi: Pikangikum	

## See also

- [Ojibwe language](#)
  - [Ojibwe phonology](#)
  - [Ojibwe grammar](#)
  - [Ojibwe writing systems](#)

## Notes

1. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 6
2. Nichols, John, 1980, pp. 1–2
3. Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981
4. Rhodes, Richard and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 62
5. Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 54, Fig. 2
6. Gordon, Ray, 2005, [Ethnologue entry for Central Ojibwa](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojc) ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ojc](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojc))
7. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 456
8. Rhodes, Richard and E. Todd, 1981, p. 61, Fig. 5
9. J. Randolph Valentine, 1994, p. 39

10. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p 45

11. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, pp. 43–44

12. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 42

13. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 41

14. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, pp. 43, 78

15. Valentine, J. Randolph, pp. 32, 78-79

16. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994

17. Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 52

18. Rhodes, Richard and E. Todd, 1981, p. 52

19. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 118

20. Nichols, John. 1996.

21. Gilstrap, Roger, 1978

22. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 32

23. Cuoq, Jean André, 1891

24. McGregor, Ernest, 1987, pp. vii-xi

25. Omàmiwinini Pimàdjwowin, n.d.

26. Cuoq, Jean André, 1896, p. 298

27. McGregor, Ernest, 1987, p. 282

28. Cuoq, Jean André, 1896, p. 48; Cuoq does not write the accent.

29. McGregor, Ernest, 1987, p. 41

30. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, pp. 32, 110

31. Valentine, J. Randolph, 2001

32. Baraga, Frederic, 1878, p. 336 gives <Otawamowin>

33. Rhodes, Richard, 1985

34. Snache, Irene, 2005,

35. Snache, Irene, 2005, pp. 111–112

36. Nichols, John, 1980

37. Nichols, John and Earl Nyholm, 1995

38. Nichols, John and Earl Nyholm, 1995, p. 10

39. Nichols, John and Earl Nyholm, 1995, pp. xxiii-xxviii

40. Rhodes, Richard and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 54, Fig. 2

41. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 33

42. Cote, Margaret, 1984

43. Rhodes, Richard, 1976

44. Rhodes, Richard and Evelyn Todd, 1981

45. O'Meara, John, 1993

46. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 110

47. Day, Gordon, 1978

48. McGregor, Ernest, 1987

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- [Ojibwe Language Society](http://www.ojibwemowin.com/) (<http://www.ojibwemowin.com/>)
- [Rand Valentine's introduction to Ojibwe](http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~rvalent/ais301/index.html) (<http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~rvalent/ais301/index.html>)
- [Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary](http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/ojibwe.html) (<http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/ojibwe.html>) – Freeware off-line dictionary, updated with additional entries every 6–10 weeks.
- [Language Museum report for Ojibwe](http://www.language-museum.com/encyclopedia/o/ojibwa.htm) (<http://www.language-museum.com/encyclopedia/o/ojibwa.htm>)
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- [Language Geek Page on Ojibwe](http://www.languagegeek.com/alcon/ojibway/anishinaabemowin.html) (<http://www.languagegeek.com/alcon/ojibway/anishinaabemowin.html>) – Syllabary fonts and keyboard emulators are also available from this site.
- [Our Languages: Nakawē](https://web.archive.org/web/20051230141427/http://www.sicc.sk.ca/heritage/sils/ourlanguages/saulteaux/saulteaux.html) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20051230141427/http://www.sicc.sk.ca/heritage/sils/ourlanguages/saulteaux/saulteaux.html>) (Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre)
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